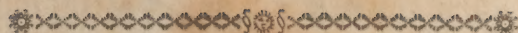
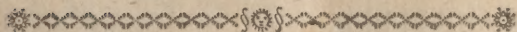


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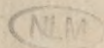


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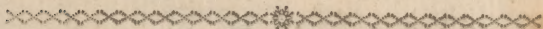
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GENERAL HEADS

FOR A

COURSE of LECTURES

ON THE

INSTITUTIONS of MEDICINE.



PART I. PHYSIOLOGY.

I. *Concerning the Nature of the different
Parts of the Human Body.*

A. The Fluids.

a. Chyle.

b. Blood.

c. Secretions.

B. The Solids.*a. General properties of animal solids.**b. Peculiarities of particular solids.**a. The animal fibre.**b. Cellular membrane.**c. Vessels.**d. Fat.**e. Bone.***II. Concerning the Functions of the different Parts of the Human Body.****A. General Observations.***a. Nervous system.**b. Hydraulic system.**c. Mechanical system.**d. Chemical system.***B. Particular Functions.***a. Digestion.**b. Circulation.*

- c. Nutrition.
- d. Secretion.
- e. Absorption.
- f. Excretion.
- g. Respiration.
- h. Animal heat.
- i. Voluntary motion.
- k. External senses.
- l. Internal senses.
- m. Sleep.
- n. Death.
- o. Peculiarities of the male.
- p. Peculiarities of the female.
- q. Generation.

PART II. PATHOLOGY.

I. *General Pathology.*

- a. Nature of diseases.
- b. Causes.
- c. Differences.
- d. Complication.
- e. Prognosis.
- f. Terminations.

II. *Particular Pathology.*

A. Diseases of the Fluids.

- a. Chyle.
- b. Blood.
- c. Secretions.

B. Diseases of the Solids.

- a. *In composition.*
- b. *In figure.*

C. Diseases of the Animated System.

- a. Natural Functions.
- b. Vital Functions.
- c. Voluntary motions.
- d. External senses.
- e. Internal senses.
- f. Functions peculiar to the sexes.

PART III. THERAPEUTICS.

I. *Concerning Indications in general.*

- a. Nature of indications.
- b. Different kinds of indications.
- c. Rules in forming indications.

II. *Concerning the means used in fulfilling Indications.*

- a. *Division of remedies into classes.*
- b. *Particular consideration of each class.*

A. The Nature of each Class.

- a. Definition.
- b. Primary effects.
- c. Changes in the system.
- d. Different orders.

B. The Use of the Class.

- a. Effects in the cure of diseases.
- b. Circumstances respecting the choice of orders.
- c. Cautions to be observed,
- d. Contra-indications.

PHYSIOLOGY.

B O O K I.

*Concerning the Nature and Qualities of the
different Parts of the Human Body.*



C H A P. I.

O F T H E F L U I D S.

S E C T. I.

Of the Chyle.

THE materials from which it is formed—Its resemblance to milk—Colour in birds—Sensible qualities—Specific gravity—Spontaneous separation—Coagulation—Contents—Acescent tendency—

Question respecting its sugar—Its appearance in the lacteals, from mixture with extraneous substances—blue—yellow—red—Qualities without any change of colour—Question, Whether every substance soluble in water may not be taken up by the lacteals?—Proof for denying it in the case of iron, even in a saline state—Objections to that proof—from the analogy of other metals—from the appearance of iron in human calculi—Question, respecting the time when the chyle is most abundant in the lacteals—The changes which it undergoes in the thoracic duct—in the circulating system.

Authorities chiefly employed.

Percival. Inquiry into the resemblance between chyle and milk; *vide* Essays medical and experimental.

Hewson. Experimental inquiry, part 2d

Lister. De humoribus.

Bartholinus. De lacteis thoracicis

Birch. History of the royal society

Wright. Experiments on iron ; *vide*
Philosophical transactions.

S E C T. II.

Of the Blood.

I. **C**ONSTITUENT PARTS. II. PHÆ-
NOMENA. Examination of its con-
stituent parts, from spontaneous separation,
or chemical analysis—From spontaneous se-
paration ; a. Halitus ; b. Crassamentum ;
c. Serum—Sensible qualities of the halitus
—the changes it undergoes in disease—its
noxious power, in some instances—Ef-
fects of condensation—of chemical trials—
Change on gravity of blood from its escape
—Constituent parts of the crassamentum—
Red particles—Coagulable lymph or gluten.
Of the Serum—gluten—serosity—Consti-

tuent parts of the general mass of blood—
a. Red globules—b. Gluten—c. Serosity.

RED GLOBULES—Discovery—Extent over animal creation—Diversity—Figure—Sentiments of different observers—Differences from the diluent used—Advantages of proper dilution—Formation—Examination of the opinion which supposes it to be performed by the lymphatic system—Arguments by which this opinion is supported—Attempts to invalidate these—Objections to the doctrine.

Colour of the Globules—Varieties from dilution—from the state of the animal—from coagulation—from prevention of separation—from circumstances promoting separation—from air.

Size of the Globules—Different calculations—Diversity in different animals.

Properties of Globules—Elasticity—Inflammability—Effects of acids—of alkali-

lines—of neutrals—of water—Method in which they break—Solubility.

GLUTEN—I. Properties by itself—
—taste—smell—consistence—colour—2. Relation to other matters—effects of heat—of muriatic acid—of caustic alkali—of metallic salts—of alcohol—the analogy which it has to the albumen ovi and cheese.

SEROSITY—Particulars in which it corresponds with water—effects of heat—of acids—of alcohol—of boiling—Disputes as to nature of the saline matter it contains—Reasons for supposing it to be an ammoniacal salt—Reasons for supposing it to be a fossil alkali.

Chemical analysis of the blood—Water—Spirit—Volatile salt—Oil—Residuum—its contents—fixed salt—acid—earth—iron—air—Question respecting other principles.

II. PHÆNOMENA.—a. Coagulation—Causes supposed to induce it—cold—rest—air—Varieties in the disposition to coagulate—b. Heat of the blood—Varieties in different animals—effects of disease—of diversity in temperature—c. Life of the blood—Arguments by which the opinion is supported—Objections to these arguments—General conclusion—d. Quantity of the blood—Varieties—Proportions which it has been supposed to bear to the solids—e. Differences in the blood—Question, respecting a difference between the arterial and venous blood—Evidence of a difference in colour—Causes to which it has been ascribed—Nitre—Air—Escape of colouring matter—Supposition of a difference in density and weight between the arterial and venous blood—Changes taking place on the blood, during blood-letting—Cau-

ses to which it has been ascribed—Doubt concerning it.

Authorities chiefly referred to on the subject of the blood.

Butt. Tentamen de spontanea sanguinis separatione

Senac. Traité de la structure du coeur

Hewson. Experimental inquiries, part

——Philosophical transactions

——Edinburgh medical commentaries

Leeuwenhoeck. Opera omnia

Martine. Edinburgh medical essays

——De similibus animalibus

Baker. The microscope made easy

Fordyce. Elements of the practice

physic

Sauvages. Elementa physiologiae

——Dissertation sur l'air

Hendy. Dissertatio de secretione glandulari

Michelottus. De separatione fluidorum

Newman. Chemical works

Homberg. Memoires de l'académie des
Sciences de Paris

Verheyen. Anatomia corporis humani

Langrish. Modern theory and practice
of physic

Jurin. Philosophical transactions

Colbatch. Essay concerning acid and al-
kali

Grew. Discourse of the universe

Needham. Account of microscopical dis-
coveries

——Philosophical transactions

Vieussens. Traité des liqueurs

Verduc. Traité physiologique

Menghinus. Commentarii Bononienses

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Harvey. Opera

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King. Philosophical transactions

Lister. Philosophical transactions

Lobb. Rational method of curing fevers

Keil. Account of animal secretion, and the quantity of the blood in the human body

Bernoulius. De motu musculorum

Borellus. De motu animalium

Quefnay. De la saignée

Hunter. Edinburgh medical commen-

taries

S E C T. III.

Of the Secretions.

§ 1. *Of the Milk.*

GENERAL appearance of the milk—its spontaneous separation—its constituent parts—1. Cream, or butyraceous part—2. Coagulable part, or cheese—3. Serum, or whey.

Butyraceous part—Its general properties—analogy to the red globules of the blood—Varieties in the proportion it bears to the other parts of the blood—in different species of animals—in different individuals of the same species—in the same individual at different times—from the general laws of the system—from idiosyncrasy—from aliment—from the age of the milk—from the period of the discharge—Varieties in the qualities of the butyraceous part—in colour—in taste.

Coagulable part—Analogy to the gluten of the blood—Particulars in which it differs—Substances capable of producing the coagulation of it, or runnets—Question, how far such a power resides in the stomachs of all animals—Vegetable runnets—Circumstances in which vegetable and animal runnets differ—How far a different temperature of the milk is required to

their action—Dispute respecting the principles upon which runnets act—Inquiry how far their effects depend upon acidity—Effect from the addition of alkali—The influence of acid, as affecting the strength of runnet—of alcohol—of neutral salts.

Serum—Its analogy to the serum of the blood—Contents—Water—Saline matter, resembling sugar—Varieties in the proportion of this matter in different animals, and in the same animal at different times—The universality of this saline matter—Inquiry how far it depends on the aliment used.

Matters accidentally entering the milk—from the aliment—from the system itself—Effects of a full meal upon the milk—Peculiarities of the human milk.

§ 2. *Of the Mucus.*

Extent of mucus over the system—The general purposes for which it is intended. . Contents of mucus—Water—Coagulable matter.—Properties of mucus—Viscosity—Specific gravity.—Effects from drying mucus—From cold water—from boiling water—from neutral salts—from acids—from alkalines—from ardent spirit—from metallic salts—from exposure to air—from putridity—from burning.—Chemical analysis—changes induced by disease.

§ 3. *Of the Saliva.*

Organs by which the saliva is secreted—quantity of this secretion in the human species.—The universality of it over the ani-

mal creation—Its proportion in point of quantity to the nature of the food.—Its general properties—its component parts—Water—Saline matter—Coagulable matter—Effects from the exposure of it to air—from quick evaporation—from oils—from metallic substances—from alkalines—from acids—from alcohol—from corrosive sublimate—from the air-pump—Chemical analysis—Effects of burning the residuum.

§ 4. *Of the Succus Gastricus.*

Organs by which it is secreted—Difficulty of obtaining it in a condition fit for experiment—Its analogy to saliva—Circumstances in which it differs from it—Proof of its possessing an alkalescent tendency—

The supposition of a solvent power in a fluid, secreted by the stomach, considered.

§ 5. *Of the Pancreatic Juice.*

The organ by which it is secreted—its analogy to saliva—its contents—contro-
versy concerning its chemical properties—
The quantity in which it is secreted—Dis-
putes with regard to its use—Examination
of the arguments for supposing that it is
intended for correcting the bile—of the
common opinion respecting its use.

§ 6. *Of the Bile.*

Organ by which the bile is secreted—
Question, respecting the causes of the dif-
ference between the hepatic and the cystic
bile—Sensible qualities of the bile—Con-

sistance—changes produced by the progress of life—Gravity—Supposition of globules—Effects of mixture with water—with oil—with alcohol—with neutrals and alkalines—with acids—vitriolic—marine—nitrous—Effects of heat—Chemical analysis—air—water—spirit—oil—volatile salt—residuum—Conclusions concerning the nature of the bile—1. Watery part—2. Saline matter—3. Coagulable matter—4. Colouring matter—objections to the supposition that the coagulable part is of a resinous nature—proof of its similarity to the gluten of the blood—means by which it may be separated from the other parts—experiments for ascertaining its nature in this state—arguments in favour of the supposition, that the colour of the bile depends on iron—Objections to that supposition—Evidence that the colouring matter of the bile is the

same with that from which it derives its taste—Arguments for supposing, that both depend upon phlogiston—The analogy between the bile and the blood—Reasons for believing that the colour of the milk, the blood, and the bile, depends upon the same principle—Explanation of several phenomena on this supposition.

§ 7. *Of the Synovia.*

Organs by which the synovia is formed—its sensible qualities—Inquiry how far it is coagulable—by acids—by heat—Its analogy to mucus—the extent to which it is secreted.

§ 8. *Of the Perspirable Matter.*

Organs by which it is furnished—Circumstances under which it is visible—its na-

ture—its contents in ordinary cases—water—saline matters—Accidental impregnations—from foetid matters—from the qualities of the aliment—from the electric fluid—from mephitic air—Quantity of perspirable matter discharged—variety in different climates—Inquiry into the causes of this variety.

§ 9. *Of the Urine.*

Organs by which it is secreted—Sensible qualities—Changes which these undergo, even in a state of health—from age—from temperature—from passions of the mind—from the state of the ingesta—Urine of drink—of chyle—of blood—general remarks on its sensible qualities—its colour—its smell—its taste—its gravity—its heat—its consistence—The spontaneous separa-

tion of urine—Varieties which occur with respect to the matter separated from the more watery part—Contents of the sediment—The condition of the more watery part after separation—The deposition of earth from urine—Trials of the urine in the way of mixture—Chemical analysis—water—native salt—spirit—volatile salt—oil—volatile acid—phosphorus—charcoal—earth—Purposes for which the discharge by urine is intended.

§ 10. *Of the Tears.*

State of the discharge—organ by which tears are secreted—their nature—sensible qualities—quantity—Inquiry into the cause of an augmented flow from grief.

§ 11. *Of the Nervous Fluid.*

Inquiry concerning the reality of a nervous fluid—Examination of the supposition that the nerves perform their functions by acting as solids—Arguments in favour of the supposition of their being conductors of a fluid—Doubts respecting this proof—Inquiry, whether the fluid conveyed by the nerves be secreted or not—An account of the opinion which supposes that this fluid is merely attached to the brain and nerves—Arguments in favour of the opinion that the fluid conveyed by the nerves is secreted—Examination of the opinion which supposes that the nervous fluid is the phlogiston of the blood, separated by the brain—Objections to the supposition—Inquiry, whether the nervous fluid be conveyed in tubes, or propagated along the nerves as

solids.—Inquiry, whether the phaenomena of sense and motion proceed from undulation, or the flow of a fluid—Inquiry, whether any other fluid be communicated by the nerves, than is subservient to the sense and motion—An examination of the supposition that the nerves convey coagulable lymph in a diluted state, for the nourishment of muscular fibres—General view of other conjectures—General conclusion respecting the nervous fluid.

§ 12. *Of the Semen.*

Organs by which the semen is secreted—The state in which it is commonly subjected to examination—The appearance of it in a pure state—The changes which it undergoes from mixture in the vesiculae feminales—its specific gravity—its peculiarities in smell—The effects of exposure to air—of mixture with water—of heat—of

mixture with acids—with fixed alkali—with aromatic oils—with alcohol—Chemical analysis—Microscopical observations—Discovery of vermiculi in the semen—account of their appearance—Principal controversies respecting them—Question, whether they be insects or not—whether they are to be considered as the first stage of the embryo—whether they can ever be derived from any other part than the testicles—whether they be complete insects—from what part of the blood they are formed—Different liquors entering the composition of the semen as discharged—Question, from which of these impregnation arises—Differences in the semen of different animals.

§ 13. *Of the Lymph.*

Sources from whence the lymph is derived—The condition of the lymph in its

pure state—A proof of the various accidental impregnations to which it is subjected—from the effects of these impregnations on the system in a sound state—from observations made on the contents of the lymphatics—from different morbid affections—General conclusion respecting the diversity of the contents of the lymphatics.

§ 14. *Reflections concerning the Fluids in general.*

The analogy which the different animal fluids have to each other—Their common constituents—water—coagulable matter—saline matter—oily matter—Properties of the fluids depending upon water and coagulable matter—Properties of the fluids depending upon saline and oily matters—General division of the more active properties of the fluids into those that depend

upon saline matters, and those that depend upon the principle of inflammability—
 —Characteristics of the saline qualities—
 Characteristics of the phlogistic qualities.

Authorities chiefly referred to respecting the secretions.

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Fordyce. Elements of the practice of
 physic

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excretis

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elementa physiologiae

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tici natura et usu

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na capta

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bile ; *vide* Memoires de l'academie des
sciences de Paris

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Monro. Osteology

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N. Robinson. A new system of the
spleen, vapours, &c.

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